



Composition of Trees Grown Surrounding Water Springs at Two Areas in Purwosari Pasuruan, East Java

Soejono

Purwodadi Botanic Garden-Indonesian Institute of Sciences

ABSTRACT

The aim of the research was to find out the composition of trees grown surrounding water springs at two areas in Purwosari, Pasuruan, East Java. Eleven plots for each area were observed. The data were analyzed using Mueller-Dombois's method to calculate their importance value indexes, while Shannon-Wiener's formula was used for determining the diversity index. The coordinate and altitude of every water spring or its group's site was determined using Geographical Position System (GPS) to know their positions on the map. The result indicated that there were at least 30 families, 49 genera which consisted of 68 species of trees grown surrounding water springs at the first area with 5.49 of diversity index, while the second area, consisted of 34 families, 63 genera and 79 species of trees with 5.24 diversity index. The diversity of trees species from Moraceae was the highest among other families, both at the first and the second area, whereas, trees species having a significant important value index included *Bambusa blumeana*, *Dendrocalamus asper*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Horsfieldia irya* and *Ficus virens*. The position of the springs in the two areas within the sub-districts of Purwosari is in the range of 7°44'448" south latitude; 112°44'353" east longitude up to 7°46'339" south latitude; 112°41'190" east longitude at an altitude between 251 and 522 m above sea level. We hope that the information can be used as an alternative guidance to restore or to conserve such areas in order to save and sustain trees diversity and their habitat.

Keywords: composition, trees, water springs, Purwosari, Pasuruan.

BACKGROUND

Plants play a fundamental role in maintaining the basic ecosystem functions and the quality of life on earth. Not only do they produce breathable oxygen, but they also take up carbon dioxide as they photosynthesize. All life depends on the ability of plants to capture the energy in sunlight and to convert it into the chemical energy. They provide the essential things for humans well-being: the varied food, the medicines, the materials with which we build our homes, fashion of our clothing, and the fuel that powers our energy. Plants are also an integral part of the processes that distribute and purify the water. They help to hold soil in place and to renew its fertility, provide natural food control, detoxify and decompose waste, and to purify the water and stabilize the climate.

In general, different plant species have different requirements in term of climate, soil type aspects and their essential biological relationships. For these reasons, the different plants communities are found in different habitats [1]. However, some plant species have a wide tolerance ranging their requirements; often, we find communities that vary in the same habitat, or the vice versa. Viewed from the conservation aspect, because of habitat destruction that has been reported elsewhere, a study on trees composition grown surrounding water springs is necessary. Based on the results of trees composition study, various follow-up activities can be done, for example the selection species, phenological studies, propagation and development of seedlings for reforestation or restoration. Thus, the expected quality of greening can be increased based on the advance and actual data, so that the multifunctional role of greening not only serves as a conservation area but also serves as a conservation of local species diversity, conservation of springs, improvement in the uptake of carbon dioxide and sustainable habitat restoration. The aim of the research was to find out the composition of

*Corresponding address:

Soejono
Purwodadi Botanic Garden-Indonesian Institute of Sciences,
Pasuruan, Indonesia
Email: soejono@lipi.go.id

trees grown surrounding water springs at two areas in Purwosari, Pasuruan, East Java.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The two areas observed are administratively located in Purwosari, Pasuruan. The first area is located in the village of Sekarmojo-Cendono and the second is located in the village of Pucangsari-Pager-Kucur. Eleven plots for each area were observed. The data were analyzed using Mueller-Dombois's method to calculate the importance value index, while Shannon-Wiener's formula was used for determining the diversity index [2]. The coordinate and altitude of every water springs or its group's site was determined using Geographical Position System (GPS) to know the elevation of water spring places and their positions on the map.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study indicated that at least 30 families, 49 genera which consisted of 68 species of trees grown surrounding water springs at the first area with 5.49 of diversity index, while the second area consisted of 34 families, 63 genera and 79 species of trees with 5.24 diversity index. The composition of families and trees species are presented in Table 1 and 2.

From Figure 1 and 2, it can be seen that the composition of tree species of Moraceae is higher than the other families which reach 14 and 11 species respectively, followed by Mimosaceae, Poaceae, Myrtaceae, Euphorbiaceae in the first area and Euphorbiaceae, Myrtaceae, Anacardiaceae, Sterculiaceae in the second area. Moraceae is one of the family of flowering plants, the tribe of Rosales. This tribe also includes the genus of *Ficus*. Most of the Moraceae family grows in the lowland tropics and even the genus of *Ficus* distribution centers on Indo-Malesia regions including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Brunei, and Papua New Guinea. Some *Ficus* species can be classified as a key species (keystone species) because of its fruit. It is preferred to eat by animals, so it is potential if it is planted as a material for improving the environment quality [3,4,5,6].

In accordance to the restoration and maintenance of water resources, some species of the genus of *Ficus* have specific characteristics, such as deep and broad rooting, many branches in low position, and broad canopy potential to reduce the speed of rainfall grains. Thus the destructive force on the surface layer of soil is low, and the infiltration of water into the ground is better. As the result, water is retained relatively longer in the soil and is released slowly, allowing the continuity of spring and reducing erosion or landslides [7].

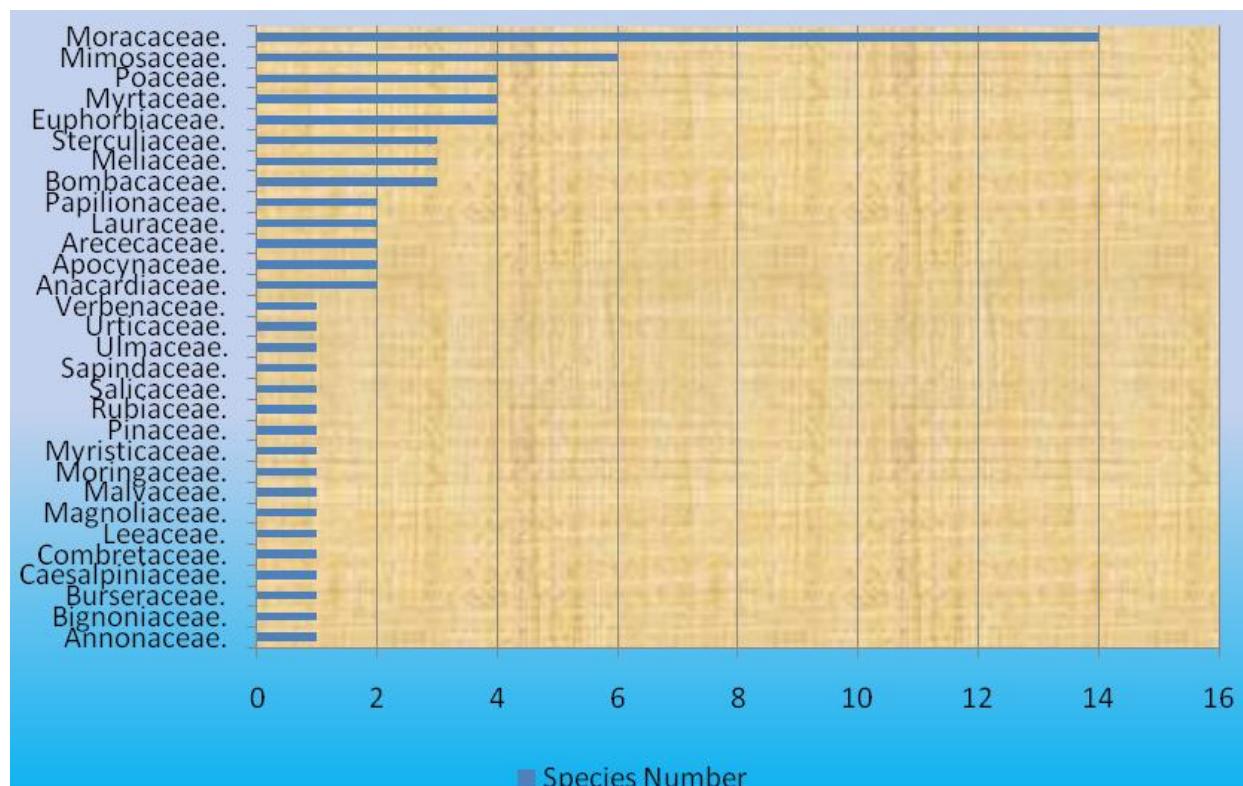


Figure 1. Families composition and Tree species number in the First Area (Sekarmojo-Cendono)

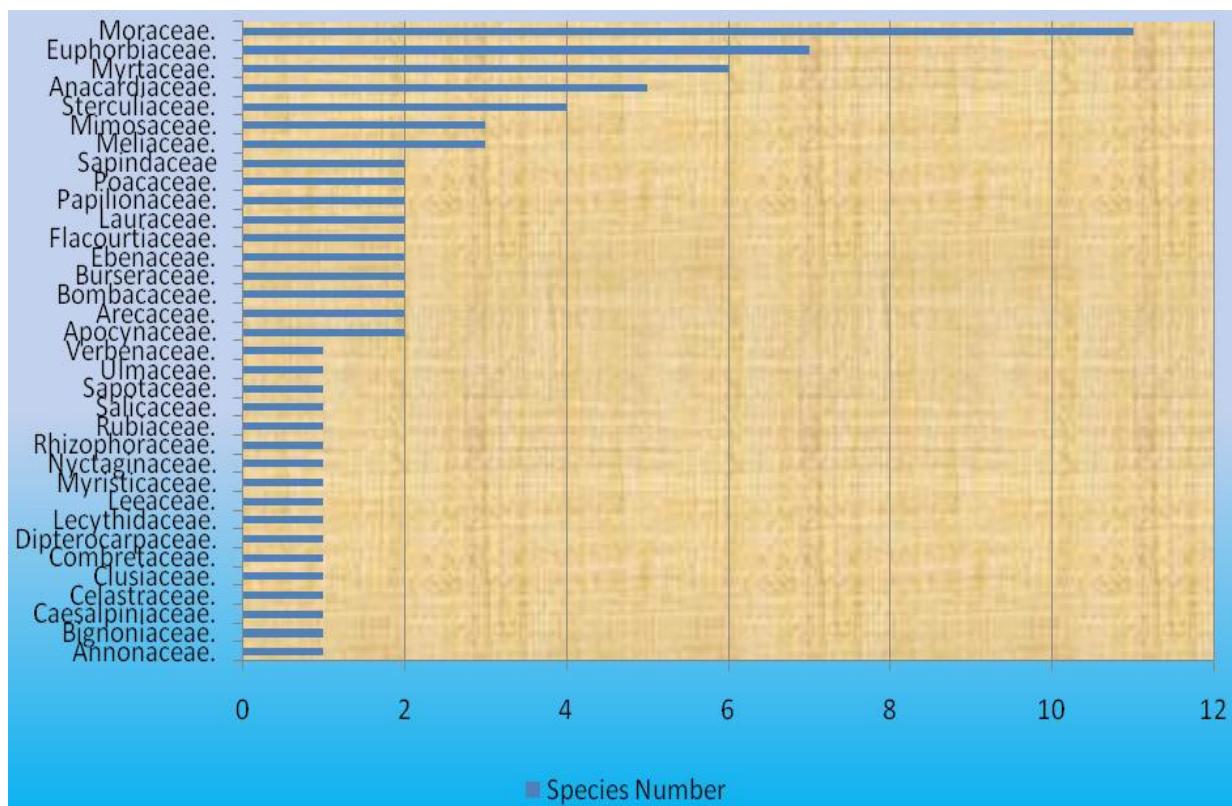


Figure 2. Families composition and Tree species number in the second Area (Pucangsari-Pager-Kucur)

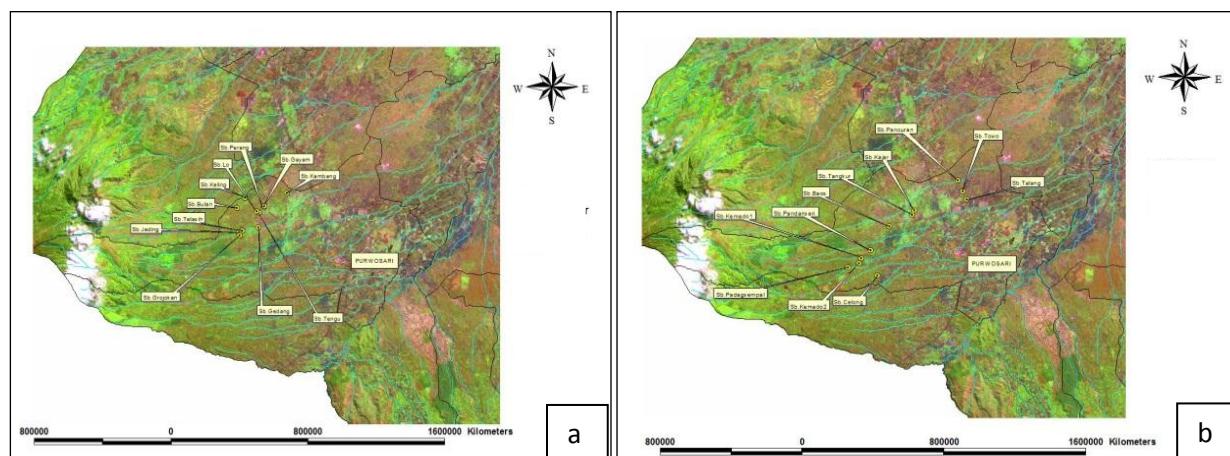


Figure 3. The positions of Springs or Spring groups in Two Areas in the Sub-District of Purwosari (Yellow dot); first area (a); and the second area (b); Map quoted from: Pasuruan SIMTARU.

From Figure 2, there are two families that were quite interesting to inform, namely the Rhizophoraceae and Dipterocarpaceae. Among the better known members of Rhizophoraceae family are mangrove trees, the genus of *Rhizophora*[8]. *Rhizophora* species generally live in intertidal zones which are inundated daily by the ocean. They exhibit a number of adaptations to this environment, including stilt-roots that elevate the plants above the water and allow them to respire oxygen even while their lower roots are submerged[9]. Some other genus can be

grown on land [8] and the only one species found in this study is *Carallia brachiata* (Lour.) Merr. Its habitat generally is in evergreen forest, especially along rivers, below 400 m [10;11].

In this study, *C. brachiata* was found on the riverbank at an altitude of 256 m above sea level. The difference between the mangrove species and other species that typically grow in the land can be seen from the character of the seeds. Mangrove species are usually viviparous while those living on land are not[8]. Another family is Dipterocarpaceae. It has 17 genera and

approximately 500 species of mainly tropical lowland rainforest trees. Many are large forest emergent species, typically reaching heights of 40–70 m tall, some even over 80 m and one of them is genus *Hopea*. Their distribution is pantropical and the greatest diversity of *Dipterocarpaceae* occurs in Borneo. Some species are now endangered [12]. In Java there are two species *Hopea*, *H. celebica* and *H. sangal* [13]. Both species are now rarely found in Java[13]. In more detail, according to[14] and [15], the population of *H. celebica* is endangered A1cd+2cd, B1+2c ver 2.3 while *H. sangal* is critically endangered A1cd, B1+2c, C1, D ver 2.3. *H. Sangal* generally spreads on clay-rich soil on river banks or hillsides up to 500 m[16]. The only species and the only specimen of the family *Dipterocarpaceae* found in this study is *H. sangal*. It was found on the edge of the water source at an altitude of 522 m above sea level. Some seeds have been collected and been successfully germinated in the nursery of the Purwodadi Botanical Gardens.

Other species that have also been collected and been successfully germinated in the nursery are *Horsfieldia irya* (Myristicaceae) and *Baringtonia insignis* (Lecythidaceae). The later three species, *Hopea sangal*, *Horsfieldia irya* and *Baringtonia insignis* were collected by the Botanical Gardens. Therefore, those plants are expected to be added as new collection at the Purwodadi Botanical Gardens. I think this work provides sufficient information valueable for the conservation interests, either in national or international standards, especially when viewed from the standpoint of the basic tasks and functions of botanical gardens as well as international conservation targets such as conservation targets that are packed in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation [17].

Based on Table 1 and 2, it can be seen that the composition of tree species with the highest importance value index, both in the first and the second area, was *Bambusa blumeana* from Poaceae. This is understandable because bamboo typically grows in clumps; thus affecting the number of individuals in each plot observation. Consequently, this would influence the significance of the important value index. *Bambusa blumeana* is commonly known growing in tropical Asia[18]. Unless *Bambusa blumeana*, there are also some species that are co-dominant such as, *Dendrocalamus asper*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Horsfieldia irya*, and *Ficus virens*. *Dendrocalamus asper* which also grow in clumps, while the significance of *Ficus racemosa*, *Horsfieldia irya*, and *Ficus*

virens is more influenced by their stem diameter, which on average is quite large.

The Spring Position on the Map

The positions of the springs in the two areas within the sub-districts of Purwosari are in the range of 7°44'448 " south latitude; 112°44'353" longitude up to 7°46'339 " south latitude; 112°41'190" longitude at an altitude between 251 and 522 m above sea level. The position of the spring and the spring groups are listed in Figure 3ab.

CONCLUSION

At least 30 families, 49 genera which consisted of 68 species of trees grown at surrounding water springs at the first area with 5.49 of diversity index, while the second area consisted of 34 families, 63 genera and 79 species of trees with 5.24 diversity index. The composition of trees species from Moraceae was the highest among other families, both at the first and the second area, whereas trees species having a significant important value index include *Bambusa blumeana*, *Dendrocalamus asper*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Horsfieldia irya* and *Ficus virens*. The positions of the springs in the two areas within the sub-districts of Purwosari are in the range of 7°44'448" south latitude; 112°44'353" east longitude up to 7°46'339" south latitude; 112°41'190" east longitude at an altitude between 251 and 522 m above sea level. From this study it was recorded that at least three species, *Hopea sangal*, *Horsfieldia irya* and *Baringtonia insignis* are expected to be added as new collections at Purwodadi Botanical Garden.

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Supplementary Data

Table 1. Tree Species composition and Importance Value Index at the First area (Sekarmojo-Cendono)

No.	Species	Family	FR	KR	DR	IV	Hi
1	<i>Bambusa blumeana</i> Schult.f.	Poac.	4.88	30.22	5.27	40.370	1.220
2	<i>Dendrocalamus asper</i> (Roem. & Schult.f.) Backer ex Heyne	Poac.	4.07	27.75	5.77	37.582	1.142
3	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Morac.	3.25	0.96	25.59	29.802	0.089
4	<i>Syzygium javanicum</i> Miq.	Myrt.	2.44	1.79	8.24	12.463	0.121
5	<i>Syzygium panicinum</i> Merr. & L.M. Perry	Myrt.	4.88	4.26	3.12	12.261	0.288
6	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Bombac.	4.07	3.71	4.10	11.874	0.257
7	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br.	Apoc.	2.44	1.10	6.32	9.859	0.083
8	<i>Saraca indica</i> L.	Caesal.	1.63	3.85	3.87	9.338	0.200
9	<i>Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum</i> (A. Juss.) Miq.	Meliac.	3.25	1.24	4.53	9.022	0.107
10	<i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr.	Arec.	4.88	1.79	2.29	8.952	0.147
11	<i>Ficus benjamina</i> L.	Morac.	1.63	0.41	6.19	8.227	0.036
12	<i>Artocarpus elasticus</i> Reinw. Ex Blume	Morac..	2.44	0.69	1.71	4.834	0.060
13	<i>Ficus kurzii</i> King	Morac.	1.63	0.69	2.34	4.650	0.056
14	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Verb.	2.44	1.10	0.27	3.807	0.089
15	<i>Pinus merkusii</i> Jungh & de Vries	Pinac.	0.81	2.06	0.92	3.791	0.115
16	<i>Ficus variegata</i> Bl.	Morac.	2.44	0.41	0.74	3.587	0.039
17	<i>Dendrocnide stimulans</i> (L.f.) Chew	Urt.	1.63	0.55	1.18	3.352	0.046
18	<i>Syzygium polyanthum</i> (Wight) Walp	Myrt.	1.63	0.96	0.62	3.203	0.073
19	<i>Sapindus rarak</i> DC.	Sapind.	2.44	0.41	0.22	3.075	0.039
20	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill.	Laur.	1.63	0.96	0.18	2.763	0.074
21	<i>Albizia chinensis</i> (Osb.) Merr.	Fab.	1.63	0.55	0.54	2.713	0.046
22	<i>Biscofia javanica</i> Blume	Euph.	0.81	0.41	1.46	2.690	0.033
23	<i>Ficus</i> sp. 1	Morac.	0.81	0.69	1.14	2.636	0.049
24	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (Park. Ex Zoll.) Forsberg	Morac.	1.63	0.55	0.44	2.616	0.047
25	<i>Ficus virens</i> W. Aiton	Morac.	1.63	0.27	0.66	2.560	0.026
26	<i>Ficus superba</i> (Miq.) Miq.	Morac.	0.81	0.14	1.55	2.505	0.013
27	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King	Meliac.	0.81	1.51	0.17	2.498	0.091
28	<i>Gigantochloa atter</i> (Hassk.) kurz ex Munro	Poac.	0.81	1.37	0.21	2.393	0.085
29	<i>Terminalia microcarpa</i> Decne	Combret.	0.81	0.14	1.43	2.383	0.013
30	<i>Salix tetrasigma</i> Roxb.	Salic.	1.63	0.41	0.34	2.376	0.036
31	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> Beauv.	Bign.	1.63	0.41	0.33	2.371	0.036
32	<i>Sterculia coccinea</i> Jack	Sterc.	0.81	0.27	1.12	2.207	0.023
33	<i>Sterculia macrophylla</i> Vent.	Sterc.	0.81	0.69	0.70	2.204	0.049
34	<i>Bombac ceiba</i> L.	Bombac.	0.81	0.14	1.20	2.154	0.013
35	<i>Moringa pterygosperma</i> Gaertn.	Moring.	1.63	0.41	0.07	2.110	0.036
36	<i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson	Annon.	1.63	0.27	0.18	2.085	0.026
37	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Morac.	1.63	0.27	0.13	2.030	0.013
38	<i>Garuga floribunda</i> Decne	Burs.	0.81	0.27	0.83	1.916	0.023
39	<i>Durio zibethinus</i> Murr.	Bombac.	0.81	0.27	0.45	1.538	0.023
40	<i>Glochidion mole</i> Blume	Euph.	0.81	0.55	0.09	1.453	0.041
41	<i>Ficus rumpfii</i> Blume	Morac..	0.81	0.41	0.21	1.439	0.033
42	<i>Horsfieldia irya</i> (Gaertn) Warb.	Myrist.	0.81	0.27	0.29	1.376	0.023

43	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit	Mim.	0.81	0.41	0.13	1.357	0.033
44	<i>Lansium domesticum</i> Corr.	Meliac.	0.81	0.41	0.09	1.319	0.033
45	<i>Ficus retusa</i> Auct. Non L	Morac..	0.81	0.14	0.36	1.308	0.013
46	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr.	Anac.	0.81	0.14	0.36	1.308	0.013
47	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> L.	Fab.	0.81	0.14	0.25	1.199	0.013
48	<i>Parkia speciosa</i> Hassk.	Mim.	0.81	0.27	0.10	1.190	0.023
49	<i>Erythrina subumbrans</i> (Hassk.) Merr.	Papil.	0.81	0.27	0.08	1.167	0.023
50	<i>Michelia champaca</i> L.	Magnol.	0.81	0.27	0.06	1.150	0.023
51	<i>Leea angulata</i> Korth. Ex Miq.	Leeac.	0.81	0.27	0.05	1.142	0.023
52	<i>Parkia timoriana</i> (DC.) Merr.	Mim.	0.81	0.27	0.05	1.136	0.023
53	<i>Ficus callosa</i> Willd.	Morac.	0.81	0.14	0.16	1.110	0.013
54	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> L.	Malv.	0.81	0.14	0.16	1.110	0.013
55	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd.	Papil.	0.81	0.14	0.16	1.110	0.013
56	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrt.	0.81	0.14	0.16	1.110	0.013
57	<i>Ficus elastica</i> Nois. Ex Bl.	Morac.	0.81	0.14	0.12	1.072	0.013
58	<i>Pimelodendron amboinicum</i> Hassk.	Euph.	0.81	0.14	0.12	1.072	0.013
59	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anac.	0.81	0.14	0.09	1.040	0.013
60	<i>Melanolepis multiglandulosa</i> Reich.f.	Euph.	0.81	0.14	0.09	1.040	0.013
61	<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Bl.	Ulm.	0.81	0.14	0.09	1.040	0.013
62	<i>Litsea noronhae</i> Bl.	Laur.	0.81	0.14	0.06	1.013	0.013
63	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L.	Rub.	0.81	0.14	0.06	1.013	0.013
64	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Mim.	0.81	0.14	0.04	0.990	0.013
65	<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Arec.	0.81	0.14	0.04	0.990	0.013
66	<i>Sterculia cordata</i> Blume	Sterc.	0.81	0.14	0.04	0.990	0.013
67	<i>Tabernaemontana sphaeroceaerpa</i> Blume	Apoc.	0.81	0.14	0.04	0.990	0.013
68	<i>Bauhinia malabarica</i> Roxb.	Poac.	0.81	0.14	0.02	0.973	0.013

Description: KR: Relative Density; DR: Relative dominance; FR: Relative Frequency; IV: Impotance value Index; Hi: Diversity Index

Table 2. Tree Species composition and Importance Value Index at the Second area (Pucangsari-Pager-Kucur)

No.	Species	Family	FR	KR	DR	IV	Hi
1	<i>Bambusa blumeana</i> Schult.f.	Poac.	2.14	39.67	3.01	44.819	1.029
2	<i>Horsfieldia irya</i> (gaertn.) Warb.	Myrist.	2.86	4.86	10.91	18.635	0.278
3	<i>Ficus virens</i> W. Aiton	Morac.	2.14	0.91	15.24	18.298	0.075
4	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Bombac.	1.43	3.95	7.26	12.642	0.200
5	<i>Barringtonia insignis</i> (Bl.) Miq.	Lecyth.	1.43	5.47	1.86	8.757	0.268
6	<i>Ficus benjamina</i> L.	Morac.	2.14	0.46	6.02	8.618	0.043
7	<i>Artocarpus elasticus</i> Reinw. Ex Blume	Morac.	2.86	1.82	3.58	8.258	0.138
8	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br.	Apoc.	2.86	0.61	4.41	7.876	0.057
9	<i>Syzygium syzygoides</i> (Miq.) Amshoff	Myrt.	0.71	0.30	5.29	6.309	0.025
10	<i>Diospyros baseltii</i> Zoll.	Eben.	2.14	2.74	1.31	6.193	0.176
11	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i> (Blanco) Merril & Rolfe	Anac.	1.43	1.67	2.85	5.948	0.115
12	<i>Glochidion mole</i> Blume	Euph.	2.86	1.98	0.90	5.734	0.134
13	<i>Syzygium panicanthum</i> Merr. & L.M. Perry	Myrt.	2.86	2.13	0.72	5.709	0.159
14	<i>Buchanania arborescens</i> (Blume) Blume	Anac.	2.86	1.37	1.39	5.613	0.111
15	<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Arec.	2.14	3.19	0.26	5.590	0.202
16	<i>Syzygium littorale</i> (Blume) Amshoff	Myrt.	2.86	1.22	1.15	5.220	0.099
17	<i>Dendrocalamus asper</i> (Schult.f.) Backer ex Heyne	Poac.	0.71	3.80	0.54	5.058	0.179
18	<i>Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum</i> (A.Juss.) Miq.	Meliac.	2.86	0.76	1.43	5.047	0.068
19	<i>Sterculia foetida</i> L.	Sterc.	1.43	1.22	2.34	4.986	0.084
20	<i>Parkia timoriana</i> (DC.) Meer.	Mim.	1.43	0.46	2.79	4.674	0.040
21	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i> (Lam.) Rich. Ex Walp	Rub.	2.14	1.06	1.39	4.592	0.082
22	<i>Terminalia microcarpa</i> Decne	Combret.	2.14	0.46	1.61	4.211	0.043
23	<i>Bischofia javanica</i> Bl.	Euph.	1.43	0.91	1.81	4.154	0.071
24	<i>Syzygium polyanthum</i> (Wight) Walp	Myrt.	2.86	0.76	0.22	3.837	0.068
25	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Morac.	0.71	0.46	2.65	3.817	0.035
26	<i>Ficus variegata</i> Blume	Morac.	2.14	0.61	0.62	3.370	0.054
29	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King	Meliac.	0.71	1.82	0.77	3.311	0.105
30	<i>Antaris toxicaria</i> (Pers.) Lesch	Morac.	1.43	0.61	1.07	3.102	0.050
31	<i>Inocarpus fagifera</i> (Park.) Fosb.	Papil.	1.43	0.46	1.04	2.922	0.040
32	<i>Tabernaemontana spaeocarpa</i> Blume	Apoc.	1.43	1.06	0.37	2.862	0.076
33	<i>Pangium edule</i> Reinw.	Flac.	1.43	0.46	0.85	2.737	0.040
34	<i>Pometia pinnata</i> J.R. & G. Forst var <i>javanica</i> K. & V.	Sapind	1.43	0.30	0.99	2.721	0.028
35	<i>Garuga floribunda</i> Decne	Burs.	1.43	0.46	0.77	2.655	0.040
36	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (Park. Ex Zoll.) Forsberg (sukun)	Morac.	1.43	0.76	0.42	2.608	0.061
37	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrt.	1.43	0.46	0.28	2.167	0.040
38	<i>Antidesma bunius</i> (L.) Spreng.	Euph.	1.43	0.46	0.25	2.132	0.040
39	<i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Meer.	Arec.	0.71	0.76	0.64	2.110	0.054
40	<i>Sterculia macrophylla</i> Vent.	Sterc.	0.71	0.61	0.76	2.081	0.045
41	<i>Palaquium amboinense</i> Burck	Sapot.	1.43	0.46	0.19	2.072	0.040
42	<i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson	Annon.	1.43	0.46	0.15	2.036	0.040
43	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Morac.	0.71	0.15	1.15	2.018	0.014
45	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill.	Laur.	1.43	0.46	0.07	1.954	0.040
46	<i>Aphanamixis grandifolia</i> (Blume) Walp.	Meliac.	1.43	0.30	0.20	1.930	0.028

47	<i>Flacourzia rukam</i> Zoll. & Moritzi	Flac.	1.43	0.30	0.08	1.809	0.028
48	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Morac.	1.43	0.30	0.07	1.802	0.028
49	<i>Siphonodon celastrineus</i> Griff.	Celast.	0.71	0.61	0.46	1.782	0.045
50	<i>Hopea sangal</i> Korth.	Dipt.	0.71	0.15	0.82	1.691	0.014
51	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> Beauv.	Bign.	0.71	0.15	0.82	1.691	0.014
52	<i>Sterculia coccinea</i> Jack	Sterc.	0.71	0.15	0.82	1.691	0.014
53	<i>Pisonia excelsa</i> Bl.	Nyct.	0.71	0.61	0.32	1.637	0.045
54	<i>Gluta rengbas</i> L.	Anac.	0.71	0.46	0.31	1.476	0.035
55	<i>Erythrina fusca</i> Lour.	Papil.	0.71	0.30	0.42	1.434	0.025
56	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i> (L.) Willd.	Euph.	0.71	0.15	0.44	1.303	0.014
57	<i>Ficus kurzii</i> King	Morac.	0.71	0.15	0.44	1.303	0.014
58	<i>Carallia brachiata</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Rhizoph.	0.71	0.15	0.38	1.250	0.014
59	<i>Sterculia cordata</i> Blume	Sterc.	0.71	0.15	0.38	1.250	0.014
60	<i>Beilschmiedia roxburghiana</i> Nees	Laur.	0.71	0.30	0.19	1.211	0.025
61	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesal.	0.71	0.15	0.33	1.200	0.014
62	<i>Ficus callophylla</i> Bl.	Morac.	0.71	0.15	0.33	1.200	0.014
63	<i>Protium javanicum</i> burm.f.	Burs.	0.71	0.15	0.33	1.200	0.014
64	<i>Baccaurea dulcis</i> (Jack) Muell. Arg.	Euph.	0.71	0.30	0.17	1.189	0.025
65	<i>Achmena acuminatissima</i> (Blume) Meer. & L.M. Perry	Myrt.	0.71	0.15	0.25	1.112	0.014
66	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Mim.	0.71	0.15	0.25	1.112	0.014
67	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr.	Anac.	0.71	0.30	0.04	1.061	0.025
68	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anac.	0.71	0.15	0.17	1.037	0.014
69	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (Lour.) Oken	Sapind.	0.71	0.15	0.11	0.975	0.014
70	<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Bl.	Ulm.	0.71	0.15	0.11	0.975	0.014
71	<i>Durio zibethinus</i> Murr.	Bombac.	0.71	0.15	0.08	0.950	0.014
72	<i>Salix tetrasigma</i> Roxb.	Salic.	0.71	0.15	0.08	0.950	0.014
73	<i>Diopyros macrophylla</i> Blume	Eben.	0.71	0.15	0.06	0.928	0.014
74	<i>Vitex pinnata</i> L. = <i>V. pubescens</i> Vahl.	Verb.	0.71	0.15	0.06	0.928	0.014
75	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> Mull. Arg.	Euph.	0.71	0.15	0.04	0.909	0.014
76	<i>Garcinia dulcis</i> (Roxb.) Kurz	Clus.	0.71	0.15	0.03	0.894	0.014
77	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit	Mim.	0.71	0.15	0.03	0.894	0.014
78	<i>Melanolepis multiglandulosa</i> Reich.f.	Euph.	0.71	0.15	0.03	0.894	0.014
79	<i>Leea aculeata</i> Blume ex spreng.	Leeac.	0.71	0.15	0.02	0.882	0.014

Description: KR: Relative Density; DR: Relative dominance; FR: Relative Frequency; IV: Impotance value Index; Hi: Diversity Index